THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address

Vol. XIV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1829. No. 8.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

COMMUNICATED.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION,

To be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of February, 1830.

At the State Convention, in Harrisburg, on the 25th June last, it was resolved:

1. "That a general committee of correspondence and public safety for the state, to consist of eleven, be appointed, with authority to call a State Convention, whenever the public interest shall require it."

2. "That the Convention highly approve of the holding of a United States Anti Masonic Convention, as recommended by our sister state of New York, on the 11th of September, 1830, at the city of Philadelphia."

3. "That the general committee of correspondence of the state, be authorised to point out the mode or manner by which delegates shall be chosen, to represent this state, in said Convention, at any time when, in their view, it shall be most advisable so to do."

After much reflection, and careful consultation with friends in various parts of the State, the Committee are of opinion, that the public interest requires a State Convention to be held in the ensuing winter; and also that the delegation to represent the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States Convention at Philadelphia, on the 11th of September, 1830 should be chosen by the State Convention.

The Committee therefore, respectfully invite the opponents of secret societies, in the several counties of Pennsylvania, and in the city of Philadelphia, to elect delegates to compose an Anti Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the last Thursday, (the 25th) of February, 1830.

Samuel Parke, *Amos Ellmaker,*
Arthur Andrews, *William M'Clure,*
Archibald Orme, *Geo. W. Harris.*
John Ritchie, *William Rutherford,*
Charles Ogle, *Abraham Morrison,*
John Gubbael,

The General Committee of Correspondence, and Public Safety.

In pursuance of the above notice, those citizens of Adams county opposed to Secret Societies, are requested to meet at the usual places of township election, on *Saturday the 26th day of December inst.* to elect delegates to meet at the Court house, in Gettysburg, on the Monday following, *(the 28th)* to elect delegates to represent this County in the above named State Convention.—It is hoped that the several townships will be represented, as other business of importance will be submitted to the delegates. Unwearied diligence is necessary to suppress the secret and dangerous order of Nobility which now controls our destinies.

MANY ANTI-MASONS.

Dec. 8.

ONCE MORE!

THOSE indebted to me either by Note or Book account, of a longer standing than six months, are called upon indiscriminately for immediate payment, and save costs.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 9. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th of December inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

Two Lots of Ground,

situate on the west side of the street, in Millerstown, Adams county, on which are erected a two-story **Dwelling-house, Store** Room, and Stabling. The situation is as well calculated for any kind of business, as any in the place.

☞ The conditions of Sale will be made known by

JOHN JONES, *Agent*
For John Felix.

Dec. 9. ts

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

WILL be offered for Rent, by Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 2d of January next*, on the premises,

A VALUABLE BRICK **TAVERN STAND,**

in Hunters-town, now occupied by Frederick Keefauver. The house, stabling, &c. is all in complete order. Vendue will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given by

ANNA MARIA DICKSON.

Dec. 9. tv

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY

GEORGE WOLF,

On his Inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania, Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

IN assuming upon myself the execution of the important trust, which by the suffrages of my fellow citizens has been conferred upon me, I avail myself of this solemn occasion, thus publicly, to express to those citizens my grateful acknowledgments for their unmerited kindness, so freely and so signally bestowed, and to assure them of the anxious solicitude I shall ever feel, for their welfare and happiness, and of my unceasing endeavors, whilst in their service, to merit in some measure this distinguished mark of their confidence.

If, in the course of the frequent vicissitudes and changes inseparable from our elective form of government, but salutary and essential to the preservation of its purity, and the faithful administration of its concerns, the wisest and most experienced of our citizens, when called to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to evince those sensations of diffidence and self-distrust, which the magnitude and difficulty of the trust inspired; what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your citizens, who is about to enter upon the same arduous duties, under circumstances at once adverse, intricate and embarrassing, who can lay no claim to other than the ordinary endowments of nature, and who cannot fail to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies and imperfections.

But if, notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances by which I feel myself surrounded, an honest zeal for the public good; if an ardent desire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and unfiring devotion to the advancement of their best interests; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any measure compensate for the absence of those accomplishments & attainments, so necessary and desirable in the character of a Chief Magistrate of a great and growing commonwealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its citizens have made, I trust I may be permitted to say, without incurring the imputation either of vanity or presumption, that such shall not be wanting on my part.

That in the discharge of the various and complicated duties which have been assigned to me, I shall often err, admits of no doubt: to be exempt from error is not the lot of frail humanity. Voluntary errors will not be committed. For such as are involuntary, and result from the weakness and imperfection of our nature, I shall bespeak the indulgence and forbearance of my fellow-citizens, firmly relying on their candor, intelligence, & discrimination, to ascribe them to the proper source.

In administering the affairs of the government, the Constitutions of this State and of the Union, which, in your presence, I have, this day, solemnly sworn to support, will be my guides. The immutable principles of justice & of equal rights, on which they are based, will be zealously guarded and maintained. The powers vested in the executive branch of the government by the Constitution, will be exercised with that caution and discretion which their importance demands, and so as in no case to transcend the limits prescribed by that instrument. All laws, the execution of which falls within the scope of executive duties, will be carried into effect, in such manner as to ensure equal and exact justice to all.

The republican maxims, that the people are the source of all political power; that governments are instituted for their benefit; that those who administer them are their servants, bound to obey their will, so far as that will can be distinctly known or ascertained; accountable to them for all their official acts, and responsible to them for all wilful omissions of duty, have been, and will continue to be, cherished by me.

In the distribution of the Executive patronage, the most delicate, and certainly the least desirable of all its operations, the public good alone will be consulted; selfish considerations will be repudiated and rejected. Offices have been established by the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, for the accommodation and convenience of the people, and to aid in carrying into effect the operations of the government in all its various ramifications and details. Sinecures never were contemplated either by the framers of the Constitution, or the Legislature. No individual, therefore, can expect to be appointed to an office of trust or profit, until he shall have established a character for moral integrity, industry, sobriety, and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally and without a reliance on others. Justice to the public, as well as the moral character of the State itself, demand a rigid adherence to this rule; and it is earnestly hoped and expected, that every good citizen of the Commonwealth will contribute his aid to carry it into complete operation and effect. He who has been dishonest in his private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in the matter of a private trust, can have no claim to public confidence; it would be inequitable and unjust, that the idle, incompetent individual should be suffered to pocket the emoluments of an office, the duties of which he has neither the capacity nor the inclination to perform, whilst the competent, industrious citizen, who would discharge its duties with honor to himself and advantage to the public, is doomed to be overlooked and neglected. Sound morality as well as public policy require, that the ruinous and desolating sin of intemperance should be discountenanced and rooted out of society, not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust and profit on its votaries. It is manifest from the nature and design of our civil institutions, that those to whom any part of the public business is entrusted, should be such as would make it their business, not only thoroughly to understand their duty, but who will, also, industriously and faithfully attend to its performance.

To maintain relations with the general government and those of our sister states, at once friendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promote the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroachments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of a great and independent sovereignty.

With regard to the great question of internal improvement (about which there appears to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own,) whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in constructing works of internal improvement, of a national character, by the appropriations of money for such objects; or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at its own expense, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities, I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlightened and prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is destined to enjoy upon the earth; containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions, is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation and a skilful husbanding of her resources, to become, as from her local position and physical advantages she so pre-eminently enjoys, she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can scarcely admit of a doubt. First in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improvement, progressive in its character, advancing towards its final consummation, steadily but surely, conducted skilfully and on principles of prudence and economy; not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public confidence in the fiscal operations of the state, ought, in my opinion, to form a prominent feature in our state policy.

The internal wealth and resources of the state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable extent, of iron ore and coal, anthracite and bituminous, imbedded in our hills and our vallies, almost without limit and without stint, besides a variety of other valuable productions which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, without the aid of such artificial communications as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited, to such points and places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which God and Nature has designed them. But to open such communications must be the work of time; to enable our citizens to reap the golden harvest, anticipated, we must not suffer our impatience to force us into measures which in the end may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat the object we have so much at heart—by attempting too much we shall only embarrass our operations, and protract the accomplishment of our designs; the credit of the state, and the public confidence in its ability to meet its engagements, must keep pace with the spirit of improvement, to ensure it success; should these fail, the system itself must sink—against such a state of things it is our duty to guard. As a real friend to a system of internal improvement such as I have described, as one to whom the character as well as the prosperity of the state, and the comforts and conveniences of all its citizens, cannot fail to be subjects of the deepest solicitude and concern, I would take occasion respectfully to suggest, whether we would not be more likely to ensure success to the system itself, by confining, for the present, all our energies as well as all the means of the state to the works already commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; thereby ensuring their speedy completion and securing to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarrassment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feeling in favor of commencing and conducting to successful completion, hereafter, other important objects of enterprize and public utility.

To aid, encourage, and protect agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great sources of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be exercised exclusively by Congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one, equal advantages with the other. It cannot be denied, however, that the latter branch of our industry, and which is of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure in its infancy, and requires the artificial stimulus of legislation, to bring it to that state of perfection, in which it may take its rank in point of prosperity with, and contribute to the successful advancement of, the other two. It is believed that the late acts of Congress, "in alteration of the several acts, imposing duties on imports" has gone far to produce the result desired; the efficacy of the provisions of the act just mentioned to give vigor and permanency to our manufacturing establishments, will soon be tested, and should the experiment made, be found inadequate to attain the end desired, we may safely confide in that august body, within whose province the subject rests, that the proper remedy will be applied. The talents and enlightened patriotism, too, of the delegation representing this state in the national legislature, give ample assurance, that the honor of the state, and the true interests of its citizens, have been deposited in safe hands, and that they will neither be compromised nor neglected. That the protecting system will continue to be cherished by the mass of our citizens, who cannot fail to perceive that on the permanency of that course of policy, their best interests will materially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish the system, there will be little cause to fear, that their representatives will run counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states can exercise no immediate control over this important and deeply interesting subject; yet the expression of its opinions and views by the legislature of a state to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the great measures of national policy depending before that body, will not fail to command a respectful attention, and be received with that deference which is due from the national government to the interests and wants of one of its constituent members. There are, however, other branches of productive industry, which properly fall within the scope of the municipal regulations of the state governments, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposition and loss, and to ensure to their labor its legitimate return: such are some of the mechanical arts and other branches of business pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment, having for its object, to foster and encourage this useful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions, and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of Government, to inspire into the ranks of industry, a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound to protect them, and to furnish the assurance, that they, too, are objects of care and solicitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the people's rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in reference to the state of the commonwealth, or the measures to be submitted to the deliberations of the legislature during the present session, the message of my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow citizens, who compose the legislative branch of the government, to one or two topics, the first of which, it seems to me, no executive magistrate can abstain from pressing on the attention of the legislature, without being justly chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty: I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis," an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard, or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesmen who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hackneyed to be productive of any beneficial effects: but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the hope, that the enlightened body I am now addressing, will turn their attention to the injunction itself, as being one, which, considering the high source from which it emanates, is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education, in all its important bearings, as well with regard to the evils resulting to society from a want of that moral and scholastic instruction to which a large portion of our citizens, who are now destitute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed; as in reference to the stability and permanency of our free institutions, themselves, which must always materially depend on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is an incontrovertible truth, that civil liberty never can flourish in the same soil with ignorance; to be duly appreciated and rationally enjoyed, the ample privileges it confers, and the rich blessings it imparts, must be felt and understood: without the lights of education, the only true source of correct information, this never can be accomplished. That legislature, therefore, which shall have devised and brought to maturity a system of education, by means of primary or common schools, to be established throughout the state, and supported by its own munificence and liberality on a scale so broad and extensive as to reach every village and neighborhood, and which shall ensure to every indi- [illegible] rudiments of learning at least, will not only have contributed largely to the perpetuating of our free institutions, but reared to itself a monument of imperishable fame.

Our judiciary system, too, would seem to require revision, and ought, it is believed, to form another subject for the serious deliberations of the Legislature. Under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court is so constantly engrossed and occupied, and their labors have become so onerous and incessant, that there is no opportunity afforded for reading or reflection, which, to inspire confidence in their decisions on new and important questions, which are constantly arising, and which are to become the settled law of the land, are all essential and important: besides, the constant accumulation of business arising from obvious causes, notwithstanding the efforts of the judges to keep it down, and the unavoidable delays consequent thereon, are becoming evils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appeals; increasing the number of judges on the bench of the supreme court, or so organizing the present courts as to ensure a more equal distribution of labor among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expedite the public business, and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the Legislature.

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate a spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I pledge myself, that to all their measures tending to promote the public good, I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in return a reciprocity of good feeling on their part, together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the Executive may from time to time find it necessary and expedient to recommend.

Permit me, fellow citizens, before closing this address, to congratulate you on the happy state and condition of the commonwealth, and of our common country. Whilst in the old world we find one portion of it has been visited with the desolating scourge of war, and drenched with the blood of its unoffending subjects, and other portions of it have been convulsed by internal commotions, and risings of the people, driven to desperation by the chilling hand of poverty, or the more deadly and desolate grasp of absolute famine and want, the natural concomitants of arbitrary power and oppression—we have been permitted to enjoy the inestimable blessings of a profound peace; of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations; of a government based immediately on the will of the people, and administered on the purest principles of republican simplicity: of laws mild and humane, administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, without tumult or confusion, and without producing other sensations in the public mind, than those of acquiescence in, or submission to, the justice of the penalties they inflict; of liberty, civil and religious, secured to us by written constitutions, bearing in their train the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press, and last, though not least, the free exercise of the rights of conscience—privileges which, it is devoutly hoped, no American citizen will ever relinquish, but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the sacrifice.—In short, we inhabit a country, which, from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence, by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, seems to have distinctly marked for its own. And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and love, that nation is the American people.

Having now, fellow-citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles, by which, in the course of my administration, I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained, I shall, in the fear, and, as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction, of that all-wise Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty.

Speedy Punishment.—A man stole a horse in Sussex county, Delaware, and was arrested on the 17th ult.—he was arraigned and found guilty on the 18th, and sentenced to restore fourfold the value of the said horse—to be set on the *public pillory* for the space of one hour—to be *publicly whipped* with thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, well laid on, and to be disposed of as a *servant* to the highest and best bidder [illegible] which sentence was executed on the 19th, including only three days ride from freedom and independence to the whipping post, [illegible]

Summary statement of the Receipts and Payments at the Treasury of Pennsylvania, for the year commencing 1st Dec. 1828, and ending 30th Nov. 1829.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and office fees		$97,290 79
Auction commissions		19,000 00
Auction duties		140,518 75
Dividends on bank stock		121,289 00
Do. on bridge and turnpike stock		19,540 00
Tax on bank dividends		53,184 07
Tax on offices		9,245 33
Fees Secretary of state's office		1,779 23
Tavern licenses		50,031 67
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandize		62,607 92
State Maps		691 36
Collateral inheritances		10,742 19½
Pamphlet laws		55 46
Militia and exempt fines		2,000 71
Tin-pedlar's licenses		210 00
Escheats		74 24
Commissioners of the internal improvement fund		200,000 00
Loans		2,811,238 38
Old debts and miscellaneous		9,738 38
	3,610,338 02½	
Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1828	189,815 46½	
	$3,800,158 49	

PAYMENTS.

Internal Improvements		$3,049,893 01
Expenses of government		218,393 85
Militia expenses		17,738 22
Pensions and gratuities		27,800 32
Education		16,702 48
Interest on loans		91,725 00
Internal improvement fund		166,787 18
Pennsylvania claimants		978 92
State maps		542 28
Penitentiary at Philadelphia		6,000 00
Penitentiary near Pittsburg		6,466 25
Conveying convicts		411 27
Conveying fugitives		287 58
House of Refuge		2,500 00
Miscellaneous		17,550 16
	3,624,777 51	
Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1829	175,375 98	
	$3,800,153 49	

Astonishing Speed.—The President's Message was received in New York from Washington, by express, in fifteen and a half hours—distance about *two hundred and twenty-five miles.* It was but six hours in passing from Philadelphia to New York, including some delay in consequence of the loss of a fine horse between Bristol and Trenton. The distance from New Brunswick to Jersey City, *thirty-five miles*, was run in *one hour and forty minutes.* It reached Boston at twenty-three minutes after seven o'clock, on Wednesday evening It was carried from Hartford to Boston in the short space of six hours and eight minutes, a distance of one hundred miles The distance from Washington to Boston is about five hundred miles, and was performed in *thirty hours and forty-eight minutes.* On the western route, it reached Frederick in 3h. 20m. 42 miles over a bad road. Hagerstown, in 5h. 17 m. Cumberland, 157 miles, in 12 hours. Pittsburg, in 24 hours. Wheeling, on the Ohio, in 22 hours; and Washington, Pa. 240, in 19 hours! It has been published in New Orleans ere this time, a distance of 1800 miles from Washington City.

Virginia Convention.—On Saturday last, the proposition of Mr. Gordon, which has already been published, was rejected in the Convention, and Mr. Upshut's resolution, which is in the following words, was agreed to—Ayes 49.

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature shall have power to re-arrange the representation in both Houses of the General Assembly once in every year, upon a fair average of the following ratios, viz: 1st, of white population; 2d, of the federal numbers."

The whole Legislative report was thus disposed of. This appears to us, at a distance, but an indifferent expedient for *terminating* the contest between numbers and property. The Richmond Whig expresses the confident opinion that "a Constitution founded upon such a basis will be rejected by the People of Virginia."—*Nat. Int. Dec.* 10.

Rights of the Clergy.—In the existing constitution of Virginia, there is a provision excluding Clergymen from the Legislature of that state. A similar provision was incorporated in the draft reported by the Legislative Committee of the Convention now in session. On motion to strike out this provision, the question being taken, it was rejected, twelve only voting in the affirmative, among whom we are happy to observe the name of Madison. We regret the decision, feeling as we do, an interest in the reputation of a deliberative body assembled for the purpose of laying the foundation of the rights and happiness of the people of a sovereign member of our Union. At the same time we attribute their error not to the want of correct and liberal feeling, but to habits of thinking, derived from the contemplation of abuses existing in other countries, under circumstances which can never, we hope, take place in our country. The Constitution of the United States, the Constitutions of eighteen of the several States, and those indeed of the six remaining States, so far as general theory is concerned, recognize no distinction of calling and profession among citizens. They carefully separate the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative powers, and leave the path to the Bench, the Chief Magistracy and the Legislature, open to all. Excluding ministers of the gospel from the Legislature, from the avowed dread of a union of Church and State, the Virginia Convention fall into the very error which they propose to avoid. The first step to that dangerous Union of power is to draw a distinction between the clerical and other professions. Make the clergy a body distinct from that of the mass of the people, either by privilege or restriction, and they become separated, in feeling and interest, from the people; they are formed into a party, formidable from unity, and esprit du corps, from a universal and deep sense of injury, if their rights are curtailed, and from a no less dangerous arrogance, if they are privileged. A body of men, numerous, intelligent and influential, as are the clergy in the U States, would become dangerous indeed, if united by their wrongs or their privileges. They would soon make terms with other parties, either possessing or attempting to obtain power, and thus effect at once, the dreaded Union of Church and State.

The profession of Law and Physic, if treated by the government, in a similar manner, would soon become alike dangerous. But leave all professions on the same footing, in regard to civil and political rights, and they will be alike harmless. *Boston Palladium.*

The last Message of Governor GILES (no longer re-eligible) was transmitted to the Legislature of Virginia on the 7th inst. The following paragraph of it is the only one which appears to us to possess any remarkable interest:

"It would give me unspeakable pleasure, to be enabled to assure the General Assembly of happy results to the Commonwealth, from the proceedings of the Convention; but it is with unfeigned sorrow of heart, that I find myself compelled in candor, to state, that from all the prognostics now before us, I anticipate the result of its proceedings more in a spirit of fear than of hope.—Most reluctantly am I compelled to fear that nothing short of an increasing spirit of mutual conciliation and concession among ourselves, or a special interposition of a superintending Providence, can save us from the mischiefs of our own misconceptions, mistaken theories, and imaginary delusive hopes and expectations."

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Specie.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette says, "$925,000 were received yesterday at the U. S. Bank in this city from New York." The banks of New York would be glad, we presume, to send a much larger amount to Philadelphia, if any good use could be made of it there. Specie is so abundant here, that the bank clerks take it in deposit, with, to say the least, no expression of pleasure. Spanish dollars are without a premium, and would be at a discount, were it not that the banks are compelled to receive them. China was once, by its own peculiar policy, the receiver of our surplus specie: but the policy which considers specie the only thing of value, has checked that traffic, and now we are suffering a surfeit of dollars. *N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A bright prospect seems to be opening upon our navigation from the Black Sea—at any rate a very prevalent expectation exists that a new field for American enterprise is about to present itself in that quarter. There is no telling what Yankee adventure may effect—it may by and by produce a most unoriental state of things in that region. Brother Jonathan would indeed appear as a singular guest at first; but it seems to be generally supposed that he would be well received by the "turbaned Turk," and his efforts and skill well rewarded. *New Bedford Mer.*

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

Concerning the United States Bank, the President says—'It must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.' It has, however, established as much uniformity as in the nature of the case is practicable. The extensive business which it has carried on in exchange between the different sections of our country, and between this and foreign countries has been a source of great accommodation and economy to the community. It has counteracted the fluctuations in rates of exchange, and diminished the loss on premiums by at least one quarter, compared with what it would have been under the more limited resources of the local banks and the brokers. That it should maintain the exchange on all places at *par*, is scarcely desirable, even were it possible, as it certainly is *not* possible. The currents of business which set from north to south and from south to north, would sweep away the Bank, even though its capital were $100,000,000 instead of $35,000,000. Such a Bank as the President proposes, 'founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues,' would almost of course be badly managed. It would be an enormous monopoly to the Government of one entire branch of trade, and an engine of power at which, under political management, all business would tremble. In consequence of this part of the message, U. S. Bank stock sunk on Wednesday, from 125¼ to 120 per cent., & in the afternoon, we are told, the price was still lower. The sensation abroad, among those who hold or deal in this stock, will at least be as great as at home; and it is probable a large part of the foreign capital invested in it will soon be withdrawn.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Dec. 10.

We understand that one of the U. States Revenue Cutters, by order of the Treasury Department, has visited the waters of the Chesapeake, and laid nearly all the craft under the "ban and anathema of reform." It appears there is a law of Congress, not known to one in a hundred, directing the sterns of vessels to be painted black, and the names painted *white.* This law has been all along a dead letter, and no attention paid whether the names were painted red or white. It being, however, near the meeting of Congress, and the Secretary wishing to make a display in the way of his finances, the poor craftsmen are made to suffer for their ignorance, and for the benefit of reform! Many of the tasteful fellows, who wanted their names in *yellow* or *blue*, now see the folly of their ways!—Without notice or warning, the hawks of the Government pounce upon them, and bear off their fines in their talons.—Happy, glorious era of reform! long to be remembered by every craftsman, who has a fancy to any color save white! *Gazette.*

Careless Driving.—In Springfield, a man named Festus Stebbins, has recovered $150 from Truman Sweet, stage owner, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, and his wife, in consequence of a fall from one of the defendant's stages by the carelessness of the driver.

Fatal Effects of Passion.—Recently, a woman in Norwich, displeased with a little girl, her step-daughter, attempted to strike her with a brush which she had in her hand, but instead of the meditated blow falling on the object of her vengeance, it alighted upon the head of her own baby, which she carried on her arm, and that with such violence as to cause almost instantaneous death.

SUNBURY, (Penn.) Dec. 9.

Speculation.—The lower end of this county has been literally alive with persons desirous of speculating, for the last three or four months. Tracts that probably were not pressed by the foot of man for years, have been traversed hundreds of times within a little while. Coal abounds in almost every section of it. Discoveries are making every day. The hills that were thought not worth paying taxes for, a year ago, are now the most in demand. A tract of land which was purchased during the present year for twenty dollars, now commands a price of three thousand. Other lands that were not thought tenantable have been sold to great advantage. This long neglected portion of the country may now be considered the most wealthy. There is a wide field open for speculation among the hills, and we find that our city friends are not idle. Our own citizens have also bestirred themselves, and we learn with pleasure, that some of them are about realizing a good round sum of the 'needful'—The coal found is of a superior quality, and will command a good price in any of our markets. *Susquehanna Emporium.*

It is estimated that one hundred and twenty five thousand barrels of Flour have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y. since the last harvest. This, allowing five bushels to the barrel, consumed six hundred and twenty five thousand bushels of Wheat.

Perilous Situation.—During a late gale, the Schooner Fair Play broke from her moorings at Erie, on Lake Erie, and after *drifting about the lake for three days and two nights*, during the whole of which time it snowed so fast that they could not tell where they were, and to add to their distressed situation, being entirely destitute of fire and provisions, drove ashore. To keep from freezing, the crew, (three in number, including the captain, one being on shore when she broke from her moorings,) frequently exercised themselves on deck with what is called "rough and tumble."

The land of plenty.—Indian corn (maize) is selling in the State of Ohio at *twelve and a half cents per bushel*; and a bushel will support a family for a week.

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of N. York, dated London, Oct. 12, 1829.

"I proceed to reply to your inquiries relative to the Post Office, which I obtained from a person in the employment of the Government, in the Post Office. They have just moved into the new Building, and a most splendid one it is. It is 380 feet long, and about the depth of the wings of the City Hall in your city. There are about 200 persons employed constantly in it; and it has 700 lamps, all lighted with gas.—The evening I was conducted through it, the consumption of gas was 1000 cubic feet every five minutes, which at the charge here, of 13s. 6d. for a thousand feet, makes about thirty-six dollars an hour for light.

The Post Office is closed on the Sabbath, so far as relates to taking out letters, to *all* but a messenger from the Army and Navy Offices. No business of *any kind* is done at the office, except delivering the letters to him. This relates to what are sent by special government messengers. The mails are so arranged that no one comes into or goes from London on Sunday. For instance, there is no mail made up at Liverpool on Saturday for London, because it would arrive on the Sabbath. There are twenty-seven mail coaches that go from London every evening at 7 o'clock, except Sabbath evening; and a letter for any part of the Kingdom, put into the office at half past seven on Saturday, would remain there until Monday evening's mail. After the office is closed on Saturday evening, no man can get a letter, until it opens on Monday morning, unless it is a government letter. The mails all arrive in the morning, but not on Sunday morning.

[What an instructive example does this afford *us*, in the observance of the Sabbath. Superior as we are to the English government, in our political system, yet they lead us in this wholesome particular—and we are sorry for it, especially when we consider that (in the language of Gov. Wolf) "if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and love, that nation is the American people."]—SENT.

Extract from the Post-Master General's Report.

When the Federal Government was organized under the present Constitution, in 1789, the Post Office establishment was revised and perpetuated.—There were then, and to the close of 1790, only seventy-five Post Offices in the United States; And the extent of Post Roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1875 miles. Now, the number of Post Offices is eight thousand and four, and the Post Roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States, was established in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles.

The manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Wells and Dickenson, of Steubenville, Ohio, is now said to turn out "from 90 to 100 yards of *Cloth* per *day*, besides white and red flannels in great quantities, consuming the fleeces of *fourteen thousand sheep*, which these gentlemen now keep upon *their estate.*"

James Petit has been convicted before the General Council of Cherokees in Georgia, of bigamy, and ill treatment to his Cherokee wife, Elizabeth. He was fined $500, and his plantation forfeited by law to Elizabeth and her child.

LANCASTER (PA.) REPORTER

Establishment for Sale.

***The one half or the whole, if it be desired, of this establishment may be purchased, (if early application be made) at a very reasonable price.—The Type, Press, Furniture, &c. of the office, are all new and of the best kind.

The subscription list, which was reduced very much by the Anti-masonic excitement, contains even now, above 500 good names, and is daily increasing.—This establishment might be made very profitable to a person of talents and industry, who would devote his whole time and attention to it.—Letters postpaid directed to Cyrus S. Jacobs, Lancaster, Pa. will be attended to.—Editors with whom we exchange and all others, will confer a favor by noticing the above.

N. B. If a sale be not made before the 1st of January, the establishment will then be improved, and the paper enlarged to an imperial size.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, DEC. 23.

Appointment by the late Governor.

SAMUEL DURBOROW, of Mountjoy township, to be a Justice of the Peace.

☞Our thanks are due to the Hon. *T Hartley Crawford*, and the Hon. *Wm. Ramsay*, for their attention in forwarding promptly to us, the Message of the President—and to the former gentleman, for the Documents accompanying it.

The Rev. *Reuben Post* has been elected Chaplain to the H. of Representatives of the U. States; and the Rev. Mr *Johns*, to the Senate. *Walter Lowrie* has been re-elected Secretary of the Senate the other officers have also been re-elected.

The U. S. Sloop of war Hornet.—From the length of time which has elapsed since tidings have been had from this vessel, strong apprehensions are entertained that she has been lost at sea.

We understand that *Harmar Denny*, Esq. has been elected to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wilkins, of Pittsburg, by a large majority over Mr. Stevenson.

☞The official returns of the late election for Governor, were opened at Harrisburg on the 8th inst. and Mr. Wolf's majority found to be 26,443.

General Post-office.—The Expenditures of this Department are reported by the Post-Master-General, to have been, from July 1, 1828 to July 1, 1829, $1,782,132 57—and the whole amount of Postages is but $1,707,418 42—which, with other matters, shew a diminution in the funds of the Department, in the above time, of $101,256 03.—This is "Reform."

An *Infant School* was commenced in Carlisle, last week, under the auspices of a society of Ladies.

Mr. MONROE has resigned his situation as President of the Virginia Convention, in consequence of indisposition—and Mr. P. P. BARBOUR has been appointed his successor.

Horrible Attempt.—On the 23d of Oct. an attempt was made, it is said, by order of Don Miguel, the usurper of sovereignty in Portugal, to poison a whole regiment of Infantry, stationed in the island of Madeira, who were suspected of being hostile to him. It was done by poisoning the bread furnished to them. About 200 were immediately affected, and suffered dreadfully—but no one died. Considerable confusion has been the consequence.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 14.

Treasury Notes, &c.—Mr. Martin's resolution about an issue of two millions of Treasury notes, repealing the tax on collateral inheritance, and laying a tax on all estates passing by descent, has assumed an altogether new shape and character—the clause relating to Treasury notes having been struck out on Mr. Martin's own motion. The resolution is still undisposed of.

Philadelphia Bank.—The bill for the sale of the State stock in this Bank, passed a third reading, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, and was carried to the Senate, where it was made the order for *this day*. There was a very full house at the final vote on this bill, which passed yeas 52, nays 46, only *two* members absent.

December 17.

The Inauguration.—On Tuesday last, Governor Wolf took the oath of office in the Representatives' Hall, in the presence of the members of the Legislature and a large concourse of respectable strangers, besides an unusual assemblage of ladies who thronged the Hall, and for whose accommodation the members very politely relinquished their seats.

The Inaugural Address of Governor Wolf appears in this paper. We consider it an excellent paper ourselves, and have not heard it spoken of otherwise than in terms of high commendation. Indeed, Governor Wolf comes into office, beset with more difficulties than any one of his predecessors, but his plain, downright manner of speaking has made a highly favorable impression, and followed, as we believe it will [illegible] tion, these difficulties must soon disappear. The whole machinery of government is in wretched disorder, but industry directed by talent will [illegible]

plish almost any thing, and when its efforts are sustained by a patriotic people, in this government, the utmost harmony and regularity must be the result.

Gen. *Samuel M'Kean*, Senator from Bradford, &c. has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Governor Wolf, and resigned his seat in the Senate.

Col. *Robert M'Clure*, Senator for Lycoming, died at his residence in Williamsport, on Sunday last.

Elections to supply the respective vacancies will be held on the second Tuesday (12th) of January.

Mr. Wilkins' report and resolutions, on the subject of the Tariff, were called up in the House yesterday, and passed the committee of the whole, Mr. Emlen in the Chair, without debate or opposition.

Adjournment.—Yesterday the resolution for adjournment during the Holidays was discussed in the House of Representatives, and at last negatived, yeas, 41, nays 49. Twenty members, it was stated in the debate, have obtained leave of absence.

A similar resolution in the senate, was negatived, yesterday, by a vote of 15 to 16.

[On Friday the question of adjournment was again brought up, and owing to the number of members who were absent rendering it difficult to form a quorum, it was determined to adjourn the Legislature from the 22d (yesterday) until the 4th of January]—SENT

Financial.—The bill authorising the sale of the state stock in the Philadelphia Bank, to that Bank, which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, was taken up by the Senate on Monday, and considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hunt in the chair. Mr Duncan and Mr. Powel supported the bill, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Burden opposed it. The first section was negatived, and the second and third agreed to, when the committee rose and reported the bill as amended. On Thursday the bill came before the Senate on a second reading, and was so altered as to extend the Charter of the Bank for 10 years, on condition that it loan the State 500,000 dollars, at 5 per cent. interest. On Wednesday it was read a third time and passed, with a fourth section added, requiring the Bank to signify its acceptance of the bill by the first of January, 1830.—The bill was then returned to the House of Representatives, where we presume it will meet with very early attention—probably it will be called up to-day.

Chronicle.

The Cumberland Advocate states, that the stage containing the U. S. mail was attacked on Tuesday night week, near Frostburg, in Allegheny county, Md.; the mail was taken therefrom and carried into the woods some distance from the road, where it was found next morning by some gentlemen who went in pursuit of the robbers. There was a large hole in the leathern bag, but the canvass which contained the packages was uninjured.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. John Herbst, Mr. *George Wilson*, of Philadelphia county, to Miss *Catharine Rodgers*, of this town.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *John Hersh*, to Miss *Lydia Snyder*, daughter of Mr. Conrad Snyder—both of Mountpleasant township.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Abraham Lentz*, to Miss *Margaret Zettel*—both of Menallen township.

On the 15th, by the same, Mr. *John Flickinger*, of Heidelberg township, York county, to Miss *Eliza Spielman*, of Huntington township, Adams county.

On the 17th, by the same, Mr. *Daniel Slaybaugh*, to Miss *Maria Bender*—both of Menallen township.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. William Runkel, Mr. *John Himmen*, to Miss *Rebecca Mickley*—both of this county.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. *Christian Beyer* to Miss *Elizabeth Reinecker*—both of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. David M'Conaughy, Mr. *David Clapsaddle*, to Miss *Mary M'Ilvaine*, daughter of Mr. John M'Ilvaine—all of this county.

On the first inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. *John Kieffer*, to Miss *Ida Ashbaugh*—both of this county.

In New York, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the Hon. *Daniel Webster*, of Boston, to *Caroline*, youngest daughter of Herman Le Roy, Esq. of New York.

DIED,

On Saturday morning the 12th inst. after a few hours' illness, Mr. FRANCIS A. L. KELLY, of this borough, aged about 37 years.

In Washington City, on the 12th inst. [illegible] President of the Georgetown College, in the State of Kentucky, and formerly President of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia.

The late Mail Robbery.—From a statement made in the Chronicle of the Times, of Reading, there is good reason to believe that one of the passengers, (the outside one) and the *driver*, were accomplices with those who on Sunday morning the 6th inst. robbed the Reading Mail. *Car. Herald.*

A London paper of October 21, says—By accounts received from Paris yesterday, we learn that the treaty between Hayti and France has been ratified, and that the Independence of the Republic was entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established upon a basis of perfect reciprocity.

Nearly one half of the town of Camden, in South Carolina, has been lately set on fire and destroyed—the number of houses burnt is 85, valued at about $180,000; of which not more than $20,000 was insured.

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

FREE at 28 years of age, who has two years and nine months to serve. Inquire of the PRINTER.

Dec. 22. 3t

WANTED,

TWO OR THREE

Journeymen Coopers,

OF sober and industrious habits—To such constant employment and liberal wages will be given. None others need apply.

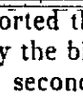
J & B. DARBY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1829. 3t

TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on accommodating terms,



THAT WELL KNOWN

TAVERN STAND,

on the York Turnpike, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, now occupied by *Wm. King*; with about 15 Acres of Land attached to it. The buildings and Stabling are in good order. There is also a Waggon-maker's Shop on the property. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN SLENTZ.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22. tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN FOLLAR, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to pay the same before the *first day of February next*—as all unpaid on that day, will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 22. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *MARGARET LOCKHART*, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the *15th of January next*; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LOCKHART, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 22. 4t

RICH SCHEME!

THE NEXT CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Thursday the 7th Jan.

Sixty Number Lottery—TEN Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 do	10,000	is	10,000
1 do	6,000	is	6,000
1 do	5,000	is	5,000
1 do	3,260	is	3,260
5 do	1,500	is	7,500
10 do	1,000	is	10,000
10 do	500	is	5,000
10 do	400	is	4,000
20 do	300	is	6,000
20 do	200	is	4,000
40 do	100	is	4,000
50 do	80	is	4,000
50 do	60	is	3,000
100 do	50	is	5,000
100 do	40	is	4,000
150 do	30	is	4,500
1800 do	20	is	36,000
12250 do	10	is	122,500
14620 prizes,			$273,760

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Gettysburg, Dec. 22. td

Drawn Numbers in the 14th Class.

[illegible] 63

Dec. 17. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ROBERT MAJOR,

Late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: James Major, Samuel Major, Jane, who was intermarried with John Guinn, who is now deceased, Maria, who is intermarried with Robert M'Ilhenny, Alexander Major, Margaret Major and Martha Major—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 22d of January next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation, or tract of Land, situate in Menallen township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Galbreath, John Dutterer, David Hoover and others, and a tract of Mountain Land, in said township, containing 7 Acres, adjoining lands of John Dutterer and others, to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, but if such partition cannot be made thereof, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to inquire how many of the children and representatives of the said deceased, the premises aforesaid will conveniently accommodate without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and make such partition thereof, and a just appraisement of the several parts thereof; but if the premises aforesaid will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the children or representatives of the deceased intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to make a just appraisement thereof undivided, and make report of their proceedings therein, according to law.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

MARTIN CARL,

deceased, to wit: George Carl's children, (his Grand-children) to wit: John Carl, Rebecca Carl, intermarried with George Dill, Polly and Eliza Carl; and children, Catharine, intermarried with John Hull, Polly, intermarried with Casper Sowers, Betsy, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Martin Carl, John, now deceased, leaving children, George, John and Mary Carl; Frederick Carl, Jacob Carl, Joseph Carl, Samuel Carl, Daniel Carl, David Carl, and Rebecca, intermarried with George Henry, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 22. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

SAMUEL BOWSER,

deceased, to wit: (the children of Samuel Bowser, Jr deceased, to wit:) Margaret, intermarried with Willard Smith, Mary, John, Martha, Nancy, intermarried with ——— Paxton, Jane, Jacob and Samuel, the two latter of whom are still in their minority; Michael Bowser, Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Groscost, who died leaving issue three children, to wit: Sophia, intermarried with John Decker, Jesse Groscost, and Eliza Groscost; Catharine, intermarried with Shollas Patterson, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, John, and Nancy, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Dec. 22. tc

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 21st of January next*, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Myers, George Slagle and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected, two 1½ story Log

Dwelling-houses,

a bank Barn, part stone and part log, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *John Bittinger.*

☞The above Property is to be sold subject to the claim of Wm Young and Wife, on a recognizance, for the Interest accrued and accruing, and also subject to the claims of the Heirs of Joseph Bittinger, for their purparts of the principal of said recognizance, which may be due at the death of Elizabeth Young, formerly Elizabeth Bittinger—it being understood, that those claims are to be first satisfied and paid. The remedy, by distress, in favor of Wm Young and Wife, for her annual interest, is not to be affected by this sale. The land to be sold subject to Young's claim, and the Heirs on the recognizance.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec 22, 1829 } ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 23d day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract,

or Piece of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county—beginning at stones on the line of land late of Robert Hayes, deceased, thence by the same to the line between lands late of Mathew Dobbin and the said Hayes, thence along the same to lands late of Richard Brown, thence by the same to the place of beginning, containing about Seventeen Acres—to be sold as late the Estate of *Robert Hayes*, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829. }

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon JOHN REED, Esq President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 25th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

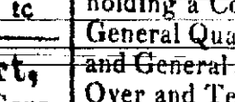
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D 1829.

P. HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

A STRAY.

CAME to the Farm of the subscriber, in Straban township, Adams county, about the 12th of November,



A DARK BRINDLE

HEIFER,

with a white face, and white stripe on her back, and a small bell on; supposed to be two years old. No other marks perceivable.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take

JOHN M'ILHENY.

Dec. 22. 3t

☞BLANKS of all kinds for sale at this Printing-Office.

THE PARTERRE.

UTILE CUM DULCI.

LEGAL WHISKERS.

As o'er their wine and walnuts sat
Talking of this and then of that,
Two wights well learned in the law,
That is, well skilled to find a flaw;
Said one companion to the other,
"How is it, most respected brother,
That you of late have shaved away
Those whiskers, which for many a day
Had ornamented much your cheek?
Sure, 'twas an idle, silly freak."
To whom the other answer gave,
With look half merry and half grave,
"Though 'tis true I be by whiskers graced,
A LAWYER CAN'T BE TOO BAREFACED."

From the Journal of Health.

Rules for Preserving the Sight.

The preservation of the sight is an object of so much importance to every individual, whatever may be his profession or rank in society, that we have thought a few hints in relation to this subject might be productive of beneficial effects

It is well known to the physician that nothing more certainly impairs the sense of vision, than debauchery and excess of every kind The individual, therefore, who would preserve his sight unimpaired, must avoid carefully every species of intemperance This is an all important rule, neglect of which will render every other of but little avail.

A long continuance in absolute darkness, or frequent and protracted exposure to a blaze of light, equally injures the sense of vision

Persons who live almost constantly in dark caverns or chambers, workers in mines and prisoners who have been long confined in gloomy dungeons, become incapable of seeing objects distinctly, excepting in deep shade, or in the dusk of the evening. While on the other hand, in various parts of the world, in which the light is constantly reflected from a soil dazzling whiteness, or from mountains and plains covered with almost perpetual snows, the sight of the inhabitants is perfect only in broad day light, or at noon.

Those, also, who are much exposed to *bright fires*, as blacksmiths, glassmen, forgers, and others engaged in similar employments, are considered, by the best authorities, as most subject to loss of sight from cataract.

All brilliant illuminated apartments have a similar prejudicial effect upon the eyes, though, undoubtedly, not to the same extent As a general rule, therefore, the eye should never be permitted to dwell on brilliant or glaring objects for any length of time. Hence in our apartments, only a moderate degree of light should be admitted; and it would be of considerable advantage, particularly to those whose eyes are already weak, if in place of pure white or deep red color for the walls, curtains, and other furniture of our rooms, some shade of green were to be adopted

Reading or writing in the dusk of the evening, or by candlelight, is highly prejudicial The frivolous attention to a quarter of an hour at the decline of day, has deprived numbers of the perfect and comfortable use of their eyes for many years: the mischief is effected imperceptibly, the consequences are often irreparable.

There is nothing which preserves the sight longer, than always using, in reading, writing, sewing, and every other occupation in which the eyes are constantly exercised, that moderate degree of light which is best suited to them; too little strains them, too great a quantity dazzles and confounds them. The eyes are less affected, however, by a deficiency of light than by the excess of it. The former seldom does much if any harm, unless the eyes are strained by efforts to view objects to which the degree of light is inadequate—but too great a quantity has, by its own power, destroyed the sight.

The long-sighted should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and with the book somewhat nearer to the eye than they ordinarily desire; while those that are short-sighted should, on the contrary, use themselves to read with the book as far off as possible. By these means both may improve and strengthen their vision, whereas a contrary course will increase its natural imperfections.

Bathing the eyes daily in cold or tepid water tends to preserve the integrity of their functions; provided, however, the individual does not immediately after such bathing enter a warm room, or unnecessarily exert his sight.

"I am Engaged."—The following is an extract from "The Journal of the Tour of Lafayette in America," written by Mr. Levasseur, his Secretary.

"The American ladies are not more remarkable for their severe conjugal [illegible] to their *engagements*.—At parties I have often had young ladies pointed out to me of eighteen or nineteen who had been engaged each of whose future husbands, one was in Europe, pursuing his studies, another in China, attending to commercial business, and a third dangerously employed in the whale fishery in the most distant seas. Young girls thus engaged hold the middle place in society between their still disengaged companions and the married ladies. They have already lost some of the thoughtless gaiety of the former, and assumed a slight tinge of the other.

The numerous aspirants, designated here by the name of *beaux*, which at first surrounded them and were received, until a choice was made, still bestow upon them delicate attention, but by no means so particular as formerly, and should one of them, either from ignorance or obstinate hopes, persist in offering his heart and hand, the answer "I am engaged," given with a sweet frankness and an indulgent smile, soon destroys all his illusions, without wounding his pride. Engagements of this sort, preceding marriage, are very common, not only in New-York, but throughout the United States; and it is exceedingly rare that they are not fulfilled with religious fidelity. Public opinion is very severe on this point, and does not spare either of the two parties which may dispose of themselves without the consent of the other."

"Hints to People of Moderate Fortune."

We have from time to time read in the *Massachusetts Journal*, some excellent remarks under the above title—From a late number we extract the following judicious observations:—

"Yet it was but lately that I visited a family, not of 'moderate fortune,' but of no fortune at all,—one of those people who lives "nobody knows how:" and I found a young girl about sixteen practising on the piano, while an elderly lady beside her was darning her stockings I was told (for the mother was proud of bringing up her child so genteely) that the daughter had almost forgotten how to sew; and that a woman was hired into the house to do her mending. "But why," said I, "have you suffered your daughter to be ignorant of so useful an employment? If she is poor, the knowledge will be necessary to her; if she is rich, it is the easiest thing in the world to lay it aside if she chooses; she will merely be a better judge whether the work is done well by others." "That is true," replied the mother; "and I always meant she should learn; but she has never seemed to have time. When she was eight years old, she could put a shirt together pretty well; but since that, her dancing, and school, have taken up her whole time. I did mean she should learn some domestic habits this winter; but she has so many visiters, and is obliged to go out so much, that I suppose I must give it up, I dont like to say too much about it; for poor girl! she does so love company; and does so hate any thing like care and confinement!—Now is her time to enjoy herself, you know let her take all the comfort she can, while she is single!" "But," said I, "you wish her to marry, some time or other: and in all probability she will marry. When will she learn how to perform the duties which are necessary and important to every mistress of a family?" "Oh she will learn them when she is obliged to," answered the judicious mother; "at all events, I am determined she shall enjoy herself while she is yet young."

And this is the way I have often heard mothers talk! Yet could parents foresee the almost inevitable consequences of such a system, I believe the weakest and vainest would abandon the false and dangerous theory. What a lesson is taught a girl in that sentence, *"Let her enjoy herself all she can while she is single!"* Instead of representing domestic life as the gathering place of the deepest and purest affections,—as the sphere of woman's enjoyments as well as of her duties, as indeed the whole world to her—that one pernicious sentence teaches a girl to consider matrimony desirable because "a good match" is a triumph of vanity, and it is deemed respectable to be "well settled in the world;" but that is a necessary sacrifice of her freedom and her gaiety.—And then how many affectionate dispositions have been trained into heartlessness, by being taught that the indulgence of indolence and vanity were necessary to their happiness; and that to have this indulgence, they must marry money! But who that marries for money, in this land of precarious fortunes, can tell how soon they will lose the glittering temptation to which they have been willing to sacrifice so much? And even if riches last as long as life, the evil is not remedied—education has given a wrong end and aim to their whole existence—they have been taught to look for happiness where it never can be found, viz: in the absence of all occupation, or in the unsatisfactory and tumultuous excitement of fashionable competition.

We are never made so ridiculous by the

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1830.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	28						
March	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	30	31					
June	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
July	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Sept'r	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
October	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Nov'r	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Dec'r	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

In Russia, it is by no means an uncommon circumstance to hear two people accost each other in the following dialogue, by way of salutation:

"I beg leave to acquaint you that your nose is freezing," to which the other probably answers, "I was just going to observe to you that *your's* is already frozen On such occasions both the sufferers stop, and reciprocally perform on each other the operation of rubbing the afflicted part with a piece of stuff, or sometimes with a handful of snow, in order to restore the circulation of blood. After this service mutually rendered, the parties separate with the usual ceremonial of bows and salutations. *Literary Gaz.*

Spirit of Accommodation.—The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says he prints advertisements upside down to accommodate such of his patrons as stand on their heads to read!

M. Flourens, a French Savant, having made many experiments on the influence which cold exercised upon animals, has drawn from them the conclusion that exposure to prolonged cold is the most powerful of the causes which may induce pulmonary consumption; and that, on the contrary, living in a warm place, is so powerful a remedy against that disease, that it is of itself sufficient to cure it in all cases where the evil has not reached its highest degree.

Difference in Laws.—The Pacha of Egypt, a year or two since, decreed that every able bodied man, twenty one years of age and upwards, should have at least two wives. The Law in North Carolina is, that every man who has two wives shall be hanged. So much for the wisdom of lawgivers!

There is only one class of men in the world, who deserve no toleration, and they are those of any denomination who tolerate none but themselves.

We mistake the love of our opinions for

Tavern for Rent.

WILL be Rented by Public outcry, on *Friday the 25th of December inst.* that well known

TAVERN STAND,

in Petersburg, (York-Springs,) Adams county. The House, Stabling, &c. are in good order. There is a Pump of running water at the door.

Vendue will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given by

JOHN SADLER,
HARMAN WIERMAN,
Trustees of Isaac Sadler

Dec. 11. tv

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, to the Creditors of FREDERICK CLEAVELAND, late of Huntington township, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the assetts of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate—and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs) on *Friday the 7th of May next* at 10 o'clock, A. M at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
GEORGE ROBINETTE,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL.

Dec. 11. 4t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th of January next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

THOMAS BROWN.

Dec 11. 3t

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith, and others, containing

200 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop, and Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c There are 50 Acres in Clover The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to *John Hersh, Sen* Oxford.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 20. tf

FOR SALE,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Three Lots of Ground,

IN Gettysburg, on West York-street, in the first square from the Diamond

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

In Franklin township, within 4 miles of the Borough, containing 120 ACRES. The Turnpike Road passes through the Tract. WALTER SMITH.

Gettysburg, Dec 1. tf

DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints & Dye-Stuffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.

He has also obtained the agency for sale of

BOOKS & STATIONARY

and will keep always on hands *School and Miscellaneous Books, &c &c.*

DOCT SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 15. tf

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

A Salve for Inflamed Eyes;

A specific cure. If a radical cure is

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JOSEPH LOWBAUGH*, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay; and all those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. COULSON, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 1. 4t

For Sale, cheap,

A SET OF

WOOL CARDING ENGINES,

Nearly new, and of superior quality.—Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th of December inst* at the house of John Yetts, in Whitestown, Huntington township, Adams county, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Life Estate of John Adams, in a Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Harman Wierman, Paul Sowers & others, containing 54 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, Log Cooper-shop, with an Orchard.

P HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec 9, 1829. ts

JOHN N. STARR,

Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the house formerly occupied by *John Hersh, Jr.* Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of the most *Fashionable and Durable*

FURNITURE,

which he will warrant superior to any offered in the place—all of which he will sell as low, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had at any other shop in town.

☞He will also attend to the making of

Coffins;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a *HEARSE*, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Nov 10. tf

☞REMOVAL.☜

MR. J HUSH, Jr. having removed, the Proprietor has appointed SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Agent for the sale of the following

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

☞ *Prevention better than Cure* ☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these pills as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none other are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which gives immediate relief

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

☞Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee, & Co.)

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it

***SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines at the Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Oct. 13. eow8t

CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.